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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

CI/TRCO/

EXTENSION

NO.

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S
INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. CI

SB/I/DB

9 Dec 70

AT

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CI/TRCO
Attn: C

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MULLEN

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2000 2008

201-742896

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8X-19267

DB 40-70

9 December 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR:

CI/TRCO

Attn: []

SUBJECT:

Heinrich MUELLER *see also Dak 7080 + File 331c*

REFERENCE:

Your Memorandum of 19 November 1970

Attached are the comments of [] [] and
[] to the questions posed in above reference.

[] -

SB/I/DB

Attachments

AL; esr

Distribution:

Orig. & 1 - Addressee
1 - 20-6-203/4
1 - 20-6-204/4
1 - 20-6-198/4

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~~201-742986~~

SUBJECT: Heinrich MUELLER

SOURCE: C J

1. Source commented that he had previously mentioned the fate of SS General Heinrich MUELLER in his report on former Minister of Interior Rudolf BARAK (see raw report dated 13 May 1970). Following is a quotation from this report:

I heard from Major Frantisek BENES @ BENISEK that after the arrest of BARAK (1961), a secret prisoner was found in the Ruzyne prison, allegedly a former high functionary of the RSHA, who had been personally interrogated by BARAK. No one knew who he was; he refused to divulge his identity and BARAK refused to comment on his presence there. However, it was rumored that this was a former SS Obergruppenfuehrer and Police General, H. Mueller, whom the CIS had sought out and kidnapped. Perhaps the imaginations of some people went beyond the bounds of reality, but the secret prisoner was discussed officially at party meetings after BARAK's arrest. Probably the only persons who know his identity are BARAK himself and Colonel Jaroslav MUELLER, former Chief of Intelligence, who was ousted from his post shortly after BARAK's arrest.

2. Source added that BENES, who had interrogated Colonel MUELLER, above, as well as other high level personnel in the Foreign Intelligence Directorate (CIS), still was not certain at all that this prisoner was really General MUELLER.

3. BENES also told Source that around this time the Foreign Intelligence Directorate initiated an "active measures" operation and arranged for publication of the story that General MUELLER was living in asylum in Tirana. However, according to BENES, the "political circles" were afraid that the truth would leak out, that the world would learn (or think) that MUELLER had been kidnapped by the CIS, that he was not sentenced as a war criminal but had been exploited by the CIS for the sake of intelligence operations.

4. Source added that it is generally known in the HSR (Main Directorate for Intelligence, known as the Foreign Intelligence Directorate prior to the June 1969 reorganization of the MV) that the KGB used Nazi war criminals for operational purposes. It also is common knowledge that a large number of Nazi archives were captured by the Russians and exploited mainly with operational aims. Source could provide no concrete examples but noted that he had provided several "stories" about Gestapo agents in high level Communist Party circles in the CSSR which should serve to confirm the thesis.

SUBJECT: Heinrich MUELLER

SOURCE: []

1. [] recalls that according to STERN in West Germany about five or six years ago, a West German tourist in Albania supposedly recognized MUELLER there, alive and well, etc.

2. [] recalls that there had been stories for some time about the possibility that various hidden Nazi's were being found and blackmailed into service for the KGB but [] is certain that he never heard anything official along these lines regarding either MUELLER or any other old Nazi.

3. [] doubts personally that any of these stories are true.

4. In any event, having been employed in various aspects of work against West Germany through most of his thirteen years with the Foreign Intelligence Directorate, [] is certain that at least among the Czechs, there was no official operation mounted by the German Department to locate, kidnap, expose, or blackmail hidden Nazi's. [] hastened to place this in context by contrasting this fact with the well-known fact that the Czechs certainly did not hesitate to make propaganda whenever an exposed ex-Nazi could plausibly be spotlighted.

SUBJECT: Heinrich MUELLER

SOURCE: C J

1. Source has no information regarding the operation described in paragraph 1 of Reference.

2. Source has the following information on MUELLER, Martin BORMANN and SCHELLENBERG:

a. MUELLER was a Soviet agent while serving as a Gestapo officer. Toward the end of WWII, MUELLER made some sort of approach to SCHELLENBERG with the aim of getting SCHELLENBERG to go over to the Soviets. MUELLER himself did escape to the Soviets, and later there were rumors that he had been seen in Albania.

b. Martin BORMANN was suspected by a number of other Gestapo officers to have been a Soviet agent. It was believed that it was through his connections as a Soviet agent that he had been able to escape the Allies and disappear.

3. Source obtained this information around 1964-65 from Milan MICHEL @ MOZR, while talking with MICHEL about SCHELLENBERG's "Memoirs". Talking of the rumors about BORMANN (para 2a), MICHEL jokingly said, "Maybe the Soviets have tried to hide him there" (in Albania).

4. Source feels that MICHEL's information should be regarded as reliable. MICHEL was widely known and respected, even among the Soviet advisors, as an authority on most matters concerning Germany and the Nazi period, his expertise founded in his work with the MV, in this instance especially in working on "old Gestapo cases". Source noted, during a party attended by both MICHEL and Soviet advisor SLAVIK, that SLAVIK's attitude toward MICHEL was quite deferential when conversation turned to "German matters". MOLNAR @ DRABEK, too, was known to consider MICHEL "the expert" on such matters.

5. During the same conversation begun with talk of SCHELLENBERG's "Memoirs" (para 3), MICHEL -- speaking of Soviet agents among the Germans -- said that, through their agents among the Abwehr leadership, the Soviets had been able to control the entire Abwehr net in the Middle East, including Turkey.

6. Source also noted that he knew from his own experience that even before 1948 the Ministry of Interior's Counterintelligence component had compiled a list of some 2,500 Gestapo

officers who had served in Czechoslovakia. The German Section of the Counterintelligence Departments of each MV Regional Directorate had a copy of this list for use in work against Germany.

7. Source could provide no further information on these topics.

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